

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of states—the union of hearts—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1863.

BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

The command of the army of the Potomac has again been changed. It appears that when Gen. Burnside was in Washington on Saturday week, he was, at his own request, relieved of the command, and Gen. Hooker appointed to succeed him. The retiring General issued a parting address to the army on Monday, and took leave of the superior officers, and turned over the command to his successor. Gen. Burnside has been at the head of the army since the 8th of November, when Gen. McClellan was relieved.

Gen. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved of their commands of the right and left wings of the army—for what reason is not stated.

Gen. Burnside and Gen. H. C. The New York Herald has the following Washington rumor:

Among the *ex-dicta* about this city with regard to the change in the command of the army of the Potomac is one that Gen. Burnside insisted on being relieved from his command on the ground of a difficulty between General Hooker and himself. It appears that when General Burnside discovered his artillery, &c., stuck fast in the mud, he proposed, in an assembled council of war, to leave the artillery and make a bold attack with his infantry, on the ground that the rebels would not be more able to move their guns than himself. General Hooker opposed this, and said he would not go without the artillery. This caused the expedition to be abandoned and the army ordered back. General Burnside then came to Washington and resigned.

The *Age*, A. J. Glossbrenner & Co. have issued a prospectus for the publication of a Democratic morning paper in Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Age." The prospectus appears in our advertising columns. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have long felt the want of a first class daily paper in our commercial metropolis, and that this want will now be supplied to the fullest and most desirable extent, we do not for a moment doubt. Indeed, our confidence in the Democratic, sound judgment, and superior ability of the publishers, leads us to predict that "The Age" will at once leap to the front rank of newspapers in the United States, and will, by storm and sunshine, continue to hold its position. We may have more to say on the appearance of the first number, which will doubtless be before the expiration of the present month.

A sword was presented to John Covode at Washington the other day. A number of prominent Republicans were present. Drunkards were disposed of, and speeches made. Senator Sherman declared that "the Administration must depend upon the Republican party for success," and the other speakers unhesitatingly declared in much the same strain. Secretary Usher, in speaking of the Democratic party, invoked "the putting of the knife to the throat of treason."

And yet Republicans or Abolitionists, here and elsewhere, have the barefaced hardihood to say to Democrats, "let us all be united, and have no parties now"—Faugh!

In the House at Washington, on Tuesday, Mr. Conway, Republican, of Kansas, made a speech, in which he stated that he was for the Union as it existed to-day—not the Union as it was—not the Union of the Fathers. "He thought the true object of the war was to revolutionize the national government by resolving the North into a nation, and the South into a distinct public body."

Greely, of the New York Tribune, says that if the South is not conquered by the first of April, he is for the best attainable peace, meaning separation.

Thus one after another of the Republican leaders are beginning to avow, what they have long entertained, *glorious* sentiments. We predict that before six months they will all be for separation, and the Democrats alone for the Union. Mark it.

The House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, passed a bill authorizing the controllers and commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of bonds of said county, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies.

Mr. Twitchell offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the Adjutant General to furnish information as to the number of persons in each county claiming exemption from military duty under the late draft on account of conscientious scruples, and also the number in each county subject to draft.

On the same day, both Houses passed a bill to pay the February and August interest on the State debt in coin, the banks to advance it, at 25 per cent.

Honor to the Brave.—The Common Council of New York, on Monday, adopted a resolution requesting the counsel of General Fitz John Porter to furnish them with the full evidence in the late trial by court martial, and tendering General Porter the hospitalities of the city, and a reception in the Governor's room.

The Democrats of the Illinois legislature have adopted a resolution denouncing the emancipation proclamation as a "gigantic usurpation" and tending to a revolution the consequences of which "cannot be contemplated without forebodings of horror and dismay."

A violent anti-proclamation meeting was held a few days ago in President Lincoln's town, Springfield, Ill. The sentiments expressed were specially severe against paper wars.

ARBITRARY ARREST.

A little after 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Albert D. Boileau, the publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, was arrested at his residence in that city, by the provost guard, and carried off, supposed to Baltimore or Washington. There was no warrant for his arrest, nor was the case made known to him.

The order for Mr. Boileau's arrest, it is since said, was issued by Gen. Schenck, whose headquarters are in Baltimore. The cause is stated by the *National Intelligencer* to be the publication of an editorial on the message of President Davis, contrasting it with the message of President Lincoln, to the prejudice of the latter. If the *Intelligencer* is right, it is astounding that President Lincoln should violate the sovereignty and laws of Pennsylvania for such a pretext.

The arrest has created much excitement at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and, indeed, throughout the State. It is felt that the arbitrary act by which Mr. Boileau was kidnapped and carried off to the State, every citizen suffers. The blow which unconsciously deprived him of liberty was aimed at us as well, and is even now pending over our heads, only to be averted by the most determined action, by availing ourselves of all our constitutional rights and bringing them to bear upon the Federal government with a force which shall compel it to liberate the victim it now holds in its clutches and deter it from seizing others.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, on Thursday morning, Judge Ludlow addressed the Grand Jury, directing that they lay all business aside until the laws of the State have been vindicated. He alluded to the forcible arrest of Mr. Boileau, and the closing of his establishment, by the United States authorities, and directed that the Grand Jury should call before them Gen. Montgomery and his Provost Marshal, and ask them under what authority his arrest had been made.

The matter was also brought to the attention of the Legislature on Thursday morning. In the Senate, Mr. Wallace offered the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, (if the House concur) That the Governor be directed to inquire, and forthwith report to the Legislature, for what offense and by virtue of what law, Albert D. Boileau, a citizen of Pennsylvania, has been arrested in the night and forcibly removed beyond the jurisdiction of this State, and whether a warrant, supported by oath or affirmation, has been issued by competent authority for making said arrest."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Donovan offered a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Boileau as unwarranted and unjust, and instructing the Governor to repair to Washington and demand the return of Mr. Boileau, to answer for any offense with which he may be charged.

The resolution was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Hiestand, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House, Mr. Ludlow offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that one of its own citizens, Albert D. Boileau, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of this State;

And whereas, the unusual time of arrest was acknowledged by those chosen for this purpose to have been made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law and guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States to every American citizen;

And whereas, the said arrest is an invasion of the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in and through its members, do hereby protest against the said arrest as unwarranted and unjust, and call upon the Governor, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, to demand the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, to be returned to the State of which he is a citizen, to answer any charges he may have against him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

After considerable discussion, the yeas and nays were called on Friday. Agreed to.

The Grand Jury in Philadelphia made a presentation on Friday in regard to the arrest of Mr. Boileau, and Judge Ludlow instructed the District Attorney to bring in bills of indictment against those concerned in the arrest. The matter has also been brought up in the City Councils of Philadelphia.

The people are determined that the dignity and laws of Pennsylvania shall be respected.

A New York despatch, January 28th, says:—General Burnside was waited on by General McClellan last night on his arrival here. The greeting was most cordial. General Burnside will be benighted to-night. General McClellan left for Boston this morning, and received a spontaneous ovation at Springfield last noon.

A Boston despatch, 29th, says:—General McClellan has accepted the invitation of a committee of citizens to attend a levee in Faneuil Hall, some day next week. The General to-day visited Cambridge, accompanied by his friends.

A resolution was offered in the New Jersey Legislature on Thursday, declaring that in the present discouraged and disheartened condition of the country, Gen. McClellan should be restored as Commander-in-Chief, and that by this act alone can the country be saved from utter ruin.

There was quite a "scene" in the United States Senate on Tuesday. Whilst the Republicans were voting a force through the bill to indemnify the President and others for illegal acts, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, became very much excited, and denounced the President in terms.

He was called to order, but paid no heed to the call. The Sergeant-at-Arms then arrested him, when he drew a pistol, but immediately put it in his pocket again. Next day a resolution was introduced for the expulsion of Mr. Saulsbury.

On Thursday, Mr. Everett made a statement, declaring that he was not in the habit of carrying arms, and begging pardon for any impropriety of which he may have been guilty. Here we suppose the matter will drop.

Vicksburg is to be again attacked.

VIEWS OF A REPUBLICAN.

We publish below an article which reflects the sober and mature views of Thurlow Weed, the warm friend and confidant of William H. Seward. The Republican party in the State of New York owe more to him than to any other man now living. The radical portion of it see too late that they might have carried the State at the recent election, if they had followed his advice. But they were, and are still, crazy. If Mr. Weed and the moderate men of his faith would only drift over into the Democratic party, all would soon be right again, and our beloved Union would be restored to what it was prior to the last Presidential election.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 12.

WHERE ARE WE?—AND WHERE DRIFT.

In 1850, when only distant mutterings of rebellion were heard, we were among the first to recognize in those threats the certainty of war; and who, in a measure, comprehended both its magnitude and its horror. It is always an offense, in an individual, to forecast, and especially so to attempt to arrest, or even to be prepared for, the future. For an article then written, asking the President, Congress, and our readers, to raise their eyes and thoughts above the horizon of party, and contemplate a crisis which would test the energies of the people, and test the strength of our government, we incurred the denunciations of many, and the friendly censure of most of the Republican journals.

Subsequently, when rebellion was rampant, and the Union was in danger, we again questioned whether North Carolina and Tennessee should remain in the Union or go out of it, and we again asked the "Border State" question. Upon the adoption of which, Congress withdrew from the Union, and the Southern lines of Tennessee and North Carolina. With a modification which the Border State representatives offered to accept, we advocated that "compromised" position, which was then severely denounced. In the "Peace Convention," where the Legislature honored us with a seat, which we regarded in favor of a distinguished citizen, the "Border State" proposition was again rejected, and Congress withdrew from the Union, and the Southern lines of Tennessee and Kentucky have received those troops and that treasure to crush out rebellion in the Cotton States.

The rebellion—as we have called it—was not a new thing, but a continuation of the old. It has been nearly two years in progress, with what measure of success, and with what promise of a termination we can judge, one as well as another. Its lessons teach us that the requirements of a free country, and the preservation of the Union and the government, are a united North. The culmination of treason, in its attack on Fort Sumter, kindled a blaze of indignation, and the rights of the Union and the Government were maintained. All merely partisan feeling was merged in higher and nobler impulses. All good and true men, in imitation of their leaders at Concord and Lexington, in 1775, rushed to arms, or contributed money. Then we were, in the highest sense, a free people. For the first year the war had, with few exceptions, the hearty support of both political parties. It was prosecuted earnestly, and with indifferently success—more heart than head—morezeal than judgment. We had gallant leaders, and noble soldiers, and noble generals, made so, probably, by newspaper and other interference. At any rate, the ill success of our armies caused popular impatience, of which those whose ultra anti-slavery views enabled the secession leaders to make the most, and the Cotton States, availed themselves to impart an *abominable* character to the war.

The evidence before us—in the rivers of blood shed and the millions of treasure expended—shows that the preservation of our Union and the maintenance of the rights of the whole people, and the efforts of the whole people, is a failure. What all united have so far failed to accomplish, the Abolition chiefs and journals insist upon undertaking as a party. They demand that the war shall be prosecuted under the leadership of the Abolitionists, and that the rights of the whole people, and the efforts of the whole people, shall be sacrificed to the interests of the Abolitionists. While we were laboring for the right, doing all we could for the Union and the country, we were not emancipated, and the rights of the whole people, and the efforts of the whole people, were sacrificed to the interests of the Abolitionists.

Will those of our old Whig friends, now so impatient with the lifting of the sword, turn their minds a few years backward, and remember what they thought of Abolition? And what its course and action was? Was it not narrow, perverse and unchristian? Did it not exert a vicious and malignant influence? Did it not, for twenty years, at our elections, State and National, ever play into the hands of pro-secession Democrats? While we were laboring for the right, doing all we could for the Union and the country, we were not emancipated, and the rights of the whole people, and the efforts of the whole people, were sacrificed to the interests of the Abolitionists.

We ask these questions now in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty struggle for national existence down to an Abolition crusade. We ask them in the hope of arresting a popular delusion which is drawing tens of thousands of patriotic devoted men into a non-sensical and inevitable ruin and destruction to themselves and their country. We ask them, at this moment, in view of the studied attempt to classify all who do not work up to their standard, as enemies. And finally, we ask earnestly whether the experience of the first year and a half of the war, with all parties engaged in it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union preserved with a united South and a divided North?

The organ of Archbishop Hughes is severe upon the proclamation. It declares that this "is no longer to be a war between white men; it is the St. Domingo massacre inaugurated on our own soil, under the sanction, approval and encouragement of the Government of the United States."

If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Conventions—one for war and one for peace—ask sage Prentice.

In the New York House on Thursday week, Mr. Callcott, (renegade Democrat,) the Republican candidate, was elected Speaker.

A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, says that Governor Stanley's resignation was sent to Washington in the last mail, and was based upon the President's emancipation proclamation, which he strenuously opposed.

It is a most singular fact that the entire Republican press of this State are attempting to patch up excuses and apologies for Cameron's infamous attempt to bribe a member of the House to vote for him for Senator. They abuse Mr. Boyer without stint, and appear to think they can break the force of the expose by detraction and foul billingsgate. No use, Messrs. Republican editors. The statement of Mr. Boyer will prove true in every particular, and the Minister to Russia will suffer for his high-handed outrage. But we desire the people to remember, now and on the day of the next election, that all the Republican members of Assembly and all the Republican papers defend Cameron. If they can go before the voters with this load to carry, let them try it.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

EXCITEMENT IN PULTON CO.

An *Officer's*—On Wednesday week, Lieut. E. N. Ford, of the Provost Guard, whilst attempting to arrest John Forney, at his residence in Fulton county, was shot by said Forney, the ball entering the shoulder and passing downwards. The wound was considered a dangerous one, but at last accounts Ford was improving, and hopes of his recovery were entertained.

The Chambersburg *Spiegel* & *Times* has the following account of the unhappy affair:

It seems that John Forney was regularly enrolled by the Deputy Marshal and gave in his age at 45 years. He afterwards appeared before the Draft Commissioner and made oath that he was over 45 years of age and the Commissioner drew the red line over his name which exempted him from the draft. Forney, however, some cause not well understood, the Commissioner, who had his name the words "not exempted," his name was put into the wheel and draft, and the word "drafted" written after the words "not exempted" on the record.

Forney, then appeared before the Commissioner, who made oath that he knew Forney to be over 45 years of age. This satisfied the Commissioner, in a second time, that Forney was over 45 years of age, and he took his pen and drew a line over the words "not exempted" and the word "drafted." Forney, considering himself clear, of course remained at home and did not report for duty. When the Provost Guard arrived in Fulton county for the purpose of enrolling the draft, they found men who had not reported, through the negligence of the Commissioner, or some other cause, the name of John Forney appeared on the list furnished them by the Commissioner. The Guard, of course, proceeded to arrest Forney, who they did on last Saturday a week, and brought him to Chambersburg, where a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf and a hearing was held before Judge Campbell, one of the Associate Judges of Fulton county. On the hearing the above state of facts was presented and proven, upon which his Honor ordered the discharge of Forney. On Wednesday, after Forney was discharged on the *habeas corpus*, Lieut. Ford and two soldiers went to his residence and drafted him, when the unfortunate soldier, who was taken from the jail by the military and sent to Washington in a wagon, is a plain statement of the facts in the case as we have received them. We were permitted to see the record of the Draft Commissioner, which shows a clear state of facts precisely as we have related them.

We have no comments to make on the facts as they relate to the parties immediately connected with the said affair, but there is a general aspect of the case which we think requires notice.

There seems to have been a direct collision between the civil and the military authorities in this case, and an attempt on the part of the military to set at defiance the civil law. This raises a question in regard to the rights of the citizen, every American citizen. If the civil law and the decision of the Courts are to be over-ruled, and the military law made supreme by which a citizen charged with a crime can be taken from home, and friends, and witnesses, and the property of the citizen, and the State, to be tried among strangers before a tribunal not recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth, and without the means of making a defence, then indeed are our boasted liberties a farce.

That the military is superior to the civil power is a startling doctrine, and a free country. It was one of the immediate causes which led to the American Revolution. The fundamental Declaration of Independence, in its charges of usurpations of power against George III., makes the following specific charges:

"He has attempted to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."

Here the issue was distinctly made by the signers of that instrument with the King of Great Britain, and in defence of the principle that the supremacy of the civil power is indispensable for the security of the rights of the citizen, and the blood of our revolutionary ancestors was shed, and untold privations and hardships endured. The American people we trust, are not yet willing to surrender the sacred and inalienable rights of civil liberty, and the rights of the citizen, to the military power.

Every offender against the laws should be punished by the laws. If John Forney has committed a crime he should be tried, convicted and punished according to law, and he should not be tried in the county of Fulton, where the office was committed, and his right to be tried there, the facts of the case are known, and all the parties interested could be afforded every facility to obtain complete and ample justice.

We think that application has been made to Governor Cameron to request him to have Forney taken to trial. We trust his Excellency will take the matter in a serious consideration, and so act in the premises as to vindicate the dignity and supremacy of the laws and Courts of the Commonwealth.

THE NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of January 10, gives a very unpromising account of Gen. Saxton's Negro Brigade. Notwithstanding the General fenced them on the 1st of January, and made to them an eloquent address on their liberation from slavery, accompanied with fatherly advice as to their future behavior, they didn't seem to come up to the expectations, which were entertained of them, and seem disposed to enter their new condition in a way not at all satisfactory to their white benefactors.

The correspondent says:

The negro brigade is again involved in trouble; the negroes are deserting, casting aside the scarlet trousers, gaudy buttons, and glittering muskets. Many Lincoln has made them free, and their interpretation of freedom is to cast away their arms, and they do not desire to exert their muscles in the common labor performed by white men. A negro soldier was shot last week for attempting to force the guard. A brother in color died the fatal fall. This has put an end to all entertainments in the enlightened body of colored people. General Saxton, so rumor says, has asked to be transferred to some other department; he has had enough negro for some time to come. Gen. Hunter is daily expected here and the negroes are in great alarm at the coming of the great negro emancipating general.

It is a most singular fact that the entire Republican press of this State are attempting to patch up excuses and apologies for Cameron's infamous attempt to bribe a member of the House to vote for him for Senator. They abuse Mr. Boyer without stint, and appear to think they can break the force of the expose by detraction and foul billingsgate. No use, Messrs. Republican editors. The statement of Mr. Boyer will prove true in every particular, and the Minister to Russia will suffer for his high-handed outrage. But we desire the people to remember, now and on the day of the next election, that all the Republican members of Assembly and all the Republican papers defend Cameron. If they can go before the voters with this load to carry, let them try it.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

We have already announced the fact that the court martial convened for the purpose of trying Major General Fitz John Porter, on charges preferred by Major General Pope, have found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and that the President has approved the finding and sentence, and ordered General Porter's name to be stricken from the army list.

The result, so entirely unlooked for by those who had followed the testimony, and only apprehended by a few sagacious minds that had narrowly scanned the decisions of the court on one or two important questions that arose in the course of the trial, is not in the least disparaging to the gallant officer, while it reflects enduring glory upon all concerned in the infamous plot to disgrace and destroy him. The blow was intended as much, or more, for McClellan as it was for his friend and trusted subordinate; but we are much mistaken if it did not recoil with fearful effect upon the heads of those who aimed it.

Remark upon this act of gross injustice to achieve and meritorious officer, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

The work of ruin that is going on is but accumulating work of restoration for the true man, who are to come hereafter. The elevation to position and office of the untrustworthy, the untried, will require their displacement when an administration comes into power which respects the rights of this great country; and the displacement and attempted disgrace of brave, gallant, loyal and honest patriots, will require their future reinstatement with honor and praise tenfold greater for the wrongs they endure.

A better or a better man than Fitz John Porter, a more gallant soldier, a more faithful patriot, we do not believe exists in the army of the Union. Foremost in battle, sage in council, fearless a lion in the hour of war, the seconded gentleman and a faithful friend in the hour of peace, he is a model soldier and a noble man. The United States owes him a debt of infinite gratitude for his brave deeds, his arduous labor, his unflinching devotion to the cause of the Union, and the debt will be paid one day. If he lives, and we who defend the Union live to see the old glory restored, saying thus much, let us pass on to the next step in the road of ruin, only warning each other to stand firm by the foundations, and be ready for the day of rebuilding when they who now tear down shall step aside and permit us to save the fragments.

PAYING DEAR FOR THE NEGRO.

Congress took of appropriating \$100,000 to free the slaves of Maryland, and \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more to accomplish the same purpose in Missouri. This vast sum of money will have to come out of the pockets of the white citizens of the North. This is only the beginning of the end, but it goes to show with what recklessness the dominant party in Congress squander the people's money to carry out their diabolical schemes of disunion.

Formerly, when a State wished to set their slaves free, they did it without being reimbursed from the public treasury. In this way slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and all the rest of the now free States which were then in existence. But we have fallen upon evil times. The fanaticism of New England rules the hour at Washington, and we suppose the country must continue to suffer as long as it influences the legislation of Congress, that speed the day when the Congress of the United States shall again be composed of men who will faithfully reflect the will of the American people, marring the Government back to what it was in the palmy days of the Republic. We want it administered for the benefit of *white men*, and not exclusively for the negro race, as it is at the present time.—*Lanc. Let.*

It is said that Gen. Butler and his brother have made five millions of dollars, in cotton and sugar speculations, in New Orleans, and invested the money in British securities. It is also said that he has adopted radical emancipation notions, to please old Abolitionists, and avoid an investigation of his New Orleans operations. But to touch the garment of Republicanism or Abolitionism is to become corrupted.

A list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared who are to be summarily dismissed from service for the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the commander-in-chief (the President) in connection with the removal of Gen. Fitz John Porter. It is to be hoped the President will go on until the army is reduced, rank and file, to unadulterated, bloody Abolitionists.—*Patriot & Union.*

It appears from the President's order, No. 20, that Generals Burnside and Sumner were relieved at their own request, and that General Franklin was not. In his closing farewell remarks to his Grand Division, Franklin asks his officers and soldiers not to believe that he parted from them voluntarily in the face of the enemy. Being a good officer, and therefore, most likely, a Democrat, he has probably been selected by the Administration as the next victim.—*Patriot & Union.*

Elson B. Olds, just from Fort Lafayette, was escorted to his seat in the U. S. Legislature, at Columbus, by a procession two miles long.

Thomas Hartley Crawford, (formerly of Franklin county, Pennsylvania), Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for the past 17 years, died in Washington City on Monday last, the 24th ult.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, voted on Tuesday to postpone indefinitely the confirmation of the President's emancipation proclamation.

General Foster sailed from Hatteras Inlet on the 24th, with three gunboats and a number of transports, supposed for Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with great dispatch and would soon leave, probably for the same destination. This expedition is said to comprise the whole command of General Naglee.

Indiana and the War.—Resolutions have passed the Indiana Legislature denouncing the President's emancipation scheme and his war policy, demanding an armistice, and calling for a national convention at Louisville, Ky.

That's So.—James Brooks, M. C. elect from the city of New York, says: "The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a Constable, and has no more right to enact Proclamation law than a Constable has."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. McSherry and Myers have our thanks for numerous Legislative favors.

Common Deeds, Administrator's Deeds, Common Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, Notes waiting execution, Amicable Actions, Subpoenas, Summonses, Executions, School Statements, Naturalization Papers, &c., &c., printed on good paper, for sale at the Compiler's Office.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of Town Lots advertised by Hon. Moses McClean, Executor of George Shryock, deceased, on Friday last, did not take place, on account of the inclemency of the weather—and has therefore been postponed to Wednesday, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Abolition papers are trumping up all sorts of excuses for the failure of Cameron to reach the U. S. Senate. It might have been secured in various ways, they say. They claim that they "furloughed" two Democratic members of the House and one of the Senate who had been drafted, and pretend to have been quite magnanimous in the premises. Bold on there—this lying is a little too bare-faced.—Messrs. McSherry and Myers, of this county, two of those alluded to, were not "furloughed," but procured substitutes, as other people did, and are now represented in the army by those substitutes. They were too "sharp" to depend on "furloughs" when the meeting time of the Legislature should come around, especially when their vote would elect a Democratic U. S. Senator and a State Treasurer. They would never have been allowed to get to Harrisburg in time to vote for either.

The statement of the receipts and expenses of Adams county for 1862, in another column, it will be seen that Henry J. Myers, Esq., donated to the county the amount of his duties, fees in the contested case between John Binney and himself. Binney drew his pocket out—this showing the difference between the men. This act of liberality is highly creditable to Mr. Myers, and it will be noticed with pleasure by his numerous friends.

About twelve inches of snow fell here on Wednesday and Thursday night. It at first seemed sleighing, but, as one of our neighbors would say, it was rather "rough."

The most delicious cider we have tasted this many a day, was placed upon our table Saturday, by Mr. George Buchanan, of Cumberland township, and for which he has our thanks. It was as sweet as though just from the press. He has no superiors in putting up the article.

Ellis Hammett, of the 9th Penn. cavalry, and son of Capt. Col. W. W. Hammett, was seriously wounded in the late brilliant movement under Gen. Carter in East Tennessee. Besides Ellis, we believe Lieut. Col. H. has two other sons in the service, while he himself is suffering from a severe wound received at the battle of Antietam.

Look out for counterfeit 50 cent checks of J. Earl on the York Bank. An attempt has also been made to convert Mr. Arnold's Fives in Fifties.

We are requested to state that the well-known horse "Borgo," owned by Wolt & Myers, will stand during the coming season at Petersburg, Y. S., and Gettysburg.

LAWYER, KANSAS, Jan. 19, 1863.

ENTOR, GEORGE W. COMPTON: Sir—I enclose an extract from your paper, containing an account of great mortality from Cholera. I send you a Recipe which was used with success in Iowa. It may be of benefit to some of your readers.

1 oz. Chlorate of Potash.
2 drachms Nitrate of Potash.
1 oz. Capsicum.

Take about 1/2 of a teaspoonful and dissolve it in a teaspoonful of warm water sweetened. Then take a teaspoonful every 15 minutes.

Common salt has been used with great benefit here. Building it on the inside of the throat, and binding it wet, on the outside. Calomel is given for the fever also. Hoping these suggestions may be of benefit to some. I am, respectfully,

A. J. CHASE, D. D.

A great deal of Washington dispatch to the New York *World* was that General Cameron will soon resign his mission to Russia. The same dispatch announces that General Cameron tendered his services to the War Department on Tuesday to lead a brigade of negroes into the front of the rebellion. We hope he may have the chance to try the experiment, and suggest the appointment on his staff of Colonel John D. Patterson and Captain Robert What a black brigade, that would be!—*Patriot & Union.*

COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—The Indiana Legislature have passed a resolution of thanks to Governor Seymour, of New York, for the able and patriotic defense of the Constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, contained in his late message to the Legislature of that State, and particularly for his just and high appreciation of the interests, position and patriotism of the great Scythians.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.—This officer is not only disgraced from the army, but by virtue of the sentence, as approved by the President, declared to be "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." The sentence will yet be "expunged."

A POLITICAL TOAST.—Millions for the constitution, not one cent for emancipation.—This is the sentiment offered by Hon. A. G. Barr, at an immense public meeting held in Chicago last Saturday, to take into consideration the state of the country.

A New York journal, which claims to be posted, says that General Butler is to be reinstated in his command at New Orleans, and that as soon as he arrives there General Banks will proceed with the invasion and possession of Texas.

RELECTION AT WHEELING.—The charter election at Wheeling, Va., took place on Monday, and resulted in the success of the conservative ticket over that of the Republican free State men. Dr. Baird, for mayor, has a majority of 481 over W. W. Shriver.

Detailed accounts of the Federal success at Arkansas Post state that the Confederate loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was two hundred, while that of the attacking forces was somewhat heavier. The prisoners captured numbered four thousand eight hundred, one-fourth of whom were on the sick list.

The full statements show a Federal loss of ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, killed, wounded and prisoners, at the battle of Murfreesboro.

"PEACE" PETITIONS.—Petitions are in circulation in Newark and other places in New Jersey asking the legislature to adopt the Holman resolutions or some equivalent.

Abraham Bell, colored, has been sentenced to be hung at Carlisle, Pa., for the murder of a soldier.

FROM THE 8TH.

Army of the Shenandoah, 1st Brigade, Millroy's Division, Winchester, Jan. 26, 1863.

DEAR CARRIAGE.—We are quietly holding this place, nor do we expect to be disturbed for sometime to come, as at this writing there is no force of any strength in the valley of Virginia.

A few days ago a reconnaissance in force was made towards Front Royal, for the purpose of procuring information and

[illegible]

100

arry, let them try it.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

...information law than a Constable has."

enced to be hung at CARPINE, PA., for the murder of a soldier.

His sufferings now are over.

Crake Pills

INSTITUTE FOR CAL-
CULATING CERTAIN OTHER WORLD
DISTRIBUTIONS OF
To obtain how these pills pro-
duce the results which are attested
by credible witnesses, we will
give, in a brief description of, 1.
HUMAN LIVER
The liver will make the efficiency
of the bile perceptible to every
one who is
suffered with blood vessels,
and
3. One of its obvious
functions is to prepare the bile. It
circulates the blood. If this
is not performed, the blood, of
course, and there is the true
cause of many of the most
serious diseases, such as
consumption, &c.

and obstructed, it causes blood properly and health in a morbid condition, drain in other parts, chronic affections, obstructions, gravel, or some other fatal nature. The liver takes in many impurities and separates them. The action is described must follow to cure consumption, any other kind of liver, important organ, the liver, is so—

"PHYSICIANS"

man. They usually begin on a basis of which is another, and such medicine instead of relaxing the tone to the stomach and weak bile. Dr. Schenck's

SEA-WEED TONIC AND LIVER PILLS.

consumption. The Man-
ditory of morbid matter,
strengthens the appetite
the Pulmonic Symp-
of disease and heals the
organs, and these three
together, improve the
circulation of the system
digest the most nourish-
the REAL CURE. For all
is to restore the organ,
its natural and healthy
stage of Consumption,
it be restored, if good,
be made digestible, a
ed.

The Pills unlock the gall
secretions, as well as the
operation of calomel; in

operation is so remarkable
has asserted that calo-
the ingredients in their
may have been denied by
which, made before an Alder-
Bridges, it must be al-
never cause salivation or
which follows the use of
ousands are using these
and in all parts of the
circumstances or condition
ever been found influ-
Contrary, their effect is
in the highest degree
as a bread, and yet more
valuable properties than any
used in the allopathic
from well-known persons
ability may be seen at Dr.
ing that these pills have
in, in cases where the dis-
the skill of physicians, but
the reach of their com-

are constrained to admit, whose disease was supposed to be Liver Complaint, pills which brought away about ten inches in length, restored to health. Many of these are well attested by the patient's possession, though the object to having their names in the public, and for this the most reliable evidence cause-papers.

These Pills are useful in all liver diseases, are required by medicine all disorders

the Liver and purify the blood. The best cathartic or laxative has ever been offered to expel all the different kinds of impurities from the human body, from the often several yards in length, which are less than so numerous that one takes thousands after using a few Liver Pills.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint are: Tongue, costiveness, biliousness, headache, &c. All may be speedily relieved by the use of Liver Pills. The symptoms taken for those of Liver Pills are applicable to all kinds of one disease for the convenience if these pills are used.

Indications which may be seen at

the following: "I certified that she was for a time in severe pains and a sea-sickness was moving inside of her. I thought she had a tape-worm and used in such cases these brought no relief. Dr. Schenck, at his rooms in Hotel Boston, and, having obtained Mandrake Pills and Sea-Weed Pills in his direction, the patient Schenck had previously taken at a shadow, and her old hope of her recovery, on of the lizard, her health healed."

Dr. J. C. Hammond, N. J., certifies that the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia. He applied to after taking the Sea-Weed Pills for several weeks,

ing number of worms, some in three to five inches in length, and the patient recovered. His health is remarkably good, and his
This gentleman's name Schenck's office, and all have a confirmation of the
can be consulted at his
39 North Third street,
Saurde; and at No. 32
Clark, every Monday; at No.
Washington, D. C., every
at No. 108 Baltimore street,
on every Thursday, and
Boston, Mass.
principal office is No. 79
Philadelphia, Pa., where
would always be directed.
Sole Agents,
DANIEL FOX, No. 81 Barclay
C. C. Goodwin & Co., No.
F. Phillips, No. 149 Mid-
Geo. H. Keyser, No. 146
Columbiana co., Ohio.
My Blakeley, corner Second
S. Hance, No. 108 Bal-
Daniel B. Waite, corner
Louisiana avenue,
and Smith, No. 23 Lake
agents generally.
PRICES.
\$1 per bottle, \$5 half dozen
\$1 per bottle, \$5 half dozen

as ever, at from 6 to 10 cents per box, and can be had at SCHICK'S. Full styles of Hats and Umbrellas, lower than usual prices. R. F. McILHENRY'S. CROISSON COFFEE - Good as cheap as any for sale. ODOORI & GILLESPIE'S. Patent Medicines can be had in Family Drug and Prescription. Dr. R. JORNEY. DRAW GOODS, embracing all styles of Hats, Muffs, and Collars. R. J. JORDAN, Secy. and Mgr. R. F. McILHENRY'S. D. SPIES, selected and prepared for Dr. ROBERT MORSE.

